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Stimulating Viable Demand and Sustainable Supply Patterns in Rural Communities -The Role of Community-**Based Delivery Vehicles**





- Reduction of poverty is central thrust to SA's growth and economic development strategy
 - Infrastructure delivery (including Energy)
 - Integrated approach
 - Balance between supply & demand patterns
 - Stimulation of viable demand
 - Sustainable development outcomes





Poverty and Inequality

- Poverty and inequality an inherited legacy
 - 25% of rural population on less and \$100 per month
 - A further 38% of rural population on \$150 per month
 - These two categories make up 63% of population
 - Poverty and limited economic growth are key development issues





The Initial Development Approach

- Past six years of democracy have been foundational in new SA landscape
 - Legislation, policy and programme reforms in all sectors of govt.
 - Constitution, Bill of Rights
 - Macro economic strategy (GEAR)
 - RDP (1995 Rural Electrification Strategy)





Energy in Context of Poverty

- The future prosperity of SA hinges on universal access to energy
 - Progress between 1993 & 1997
 - 2,75m households still without power
 - Present outlook on extending grid expensive
 - Alternatives needed to achieve sustainable enviro-friendly universal access
 - Energy only one component of development whole





Integrated Sustainable Rural Development

- The SA Govt. has launched the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Framework
 - Overarching framework for role players
 - Target spatial poverty pockets
 - Strategic intent is to transform rural SA into viable and socially stable environment
 - Women, Youth, Disabled are special focus groups





Integrated Sustainable Rural Development (2)

- Focus areas on the implementation of the ISRDS are:
 - Infrastructure Delivery
 - Economic Development
 - Social Cohesion





Integrated Sustainable Rural Development (3)

- ISRDS outcomes will be judged successful having achieved:
 - Improved service provision
 - Enhanced opportunities for income generation and local economic development
 - Improved physical infrastructure, social cohesion and physical safety
 - Active representation in local political processes
 - Active provision for the vulnerable





Integrated Sustainable Rural Development (4)

- ISRDS will adopt a mode of delivery that puts beneficiary communities at centre
 - Rural development vs Poverty Alleviation
 - Rural people as own agents of development
 e.g. sweat equity & strong ownership element
 - Sustainability through effective participation
 - Local govt. revenue & partnerships
 - Resource input needs strong facilitation
 - Social cohesion is not automatic characteristic





Integrated Rural Economic Development

- A strategy on rural development needs to understand patterns of rural growth
 - Link source of growth to greater economy
 - Natural resources need beneficiation
 - Build local entrepeneurial capacity at all stages





Creating viable demand through local delivery capacity

- Community-based delivery vehicles structured as partnerships between Govt, NGOs & Communities do more
 - Energy as catalyst for rural development links to community entrepreneurial capacity
 - SA already rich in locally-based delivery capacity (historical work of NGOs and Donors)
 - Building local entrepreneurial capacity guarantees sustainability in the long term





Conclusion

- Delivering sustainable development outcomes in rural infrastructure can be achieved
 - Rural energy supply can serve as catalyst for rural development
 - Rural energy can be sustained through link to institutional capacity at community level
 - Locally brokered partnerships key as delivery vehicles for social and economic development





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